

State Alternative Fuel Use Regulations as of December 2005

State	Regulation	Date Instituted	Alternative Fuel Use Provisions
California	Senate Bill 1170	2000	<p>By January 1, 2005, the California Department of General Services, California Energy Commission, and California Air Resources Board are directed to develop and adopt specifications and standards for all passenger cars and light-duty trucks that are purchased or leased by the state including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum air pollution emission specifications that meet or exceed the state's Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle II (ULEV) standards for exhaust emissions • Procurement policies enabling evaluation of emissions and fuel economy and maximizing procurement of hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) or substantially fuel efficient vehicles and vehicle that meet or exceed Super ULEV standards • Use of natural gas or propane in bi-fuel alternative fuel vehicles.
Colorado	Revised Statutes Section 24-30-1104	2004	By July 10, 2010. 10% of all state-owned bi-fuel vehicles must be fueled exclusively with alternative fuel.
Indiana	HB 1032	2005	State vehicles are required to be fueled, when possible, with agriculture-based fuels such as biodiesel, ethanol, and gasohol.
	EO 05-21	2005	State agencies are required to fuel their Indianapolis-based FFVs with E85 when possible.
Iowa	EO 41	2005	State agencies are required to operate FFVs on E85 when an E85 refueling facility is available. Agencies are also required to procure bulk diesel fuel containing at least 5% renewable content by 2007, 10% by 2008, and 20% by 2010 when suitable fuel is available, and are required to fuel diesel vehicles with biodiesel blends when blends are available.
Kansas	Kansas Statutes 75-3744a	2003	A 10% blend of gasoline with ethanol and a 2% or higher blend of biodiesel must be purchased for use in state-owned vehicles and equipment where available, as long as the incremental price of blended fuel is not more than \$.10 per gallon as compared to the price of the petroleum fuel.
Kentucky	EO 2005-124	2005	Employees using conventional vehicles in the Transportation Cabinet's fleet are directed to use either E10 or B2 as their primary fueling option, and the Transportation Cabinet is directed to maximize the use of E85 in its fleet of flexible fuel vehicles.
Maine	EO 5, 2002 and MRSA Title 5 Section 1812-E	2002, 1991	State agencies shall promote the procurement of dedicated AFVs, dual fuel vehicles, and supporting refueling infrastructures. Except for cars and light-duty trucks purchased for law enforcement and other special use purposes, the State Purchasing Agent may not acquire any vehicle for use by the

			state unless it has a manufacturer's estimated highway mileage rating of at least 45 miles per gallon; light-duty trucks must have a highway mileage rating of at least 35 miles per gallon.
Maryland	EO 01.01.2001.02	2001	State agencies are required to average 50% alternative fuel use in FFVs and bi-fuel AFVs.
Minnesota	Minnesota Statute 16C.135	2004	State fleets are required to use clean fuels when reasonably possible. Clean fuels include B20 or higher biodiesel blends, E70 or higher ethanol blends, CNG, liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane, and hydrogen.
	Executive Order (EO) 04-08	2004	State agencies are required, when reasonably possible, to reduce air pollution by implementing two or more specified actions, including refueling state-operated vehicles with the cleanest fuel available.
	EO 04-10	2004	The state is required to achieve a 25% (by 2010) and 50% (by 2015) reduction in state fleet gasoline use and a 10% (by 2010) and 25% (by 2015) reduction in state fleet petroleum-based diesel use (with 2005 fuel use as a baseline). State agencies are required to ensure that 75% of new on-road vehicles use clean fuels (as defined in statute 16C.135). Vehicles with high fuel economy, including HEVs, also qualify.
Missouri	Missouri Revised Statutes 414.400	1998	Thirty percent of the fuel purchased annually for use in state fleet vehicles is required to be alternative fuel.
	Missouri Revised Statutes 414.365	2002	The Missouri Department of Transportation is required to fuel at least 75% of its diesel fleet and heavy equipment with B20 or higher biodiesel blends, if commercially available.
Nevada	Nevada Administrative Code 486A.180	Revised 2004	State AFVs acquired in compliance with Nevada's ULEV acquisition rule are required to use alternative fuel when available.
New Mexico	EO-2005-049	2005	Requires cabinet-level state agencies, public schools, and institutions of higher education to meet 15% of their transportation fuel needs with ethanol or biodiesel by 2010. The order also requires that 75% of the same entities' vehicle purchases each year are alternative fuel or hybrid vehicles.
New York	EO 111	2001	State agencies and affected entities that operate medium- and heavy-duty vehicles are required to implement strategies to reduce petroleum consumption and emissions by using alternative fuels and improving vehicle fleet fuel efficiency.
	EO 142	2005	State agencies and public authorities are required to purchase and utilize biofuels for use in boilers, heating/cooling plants, and in their motor vehicle fleets. The order mandates that at least 5% of the heating fuel used in state buildings will be biodiesel, a biodegradable fuel made from agricultural products by 2012. In addition, at least 2% of fuels used in the state fleet must be biodiesel by 2007, with this percentage rising to 10% in 2012.

North Carolina	Session Law 2005-413, General Statute § 143-58.5	2005	Creates a revolving fund to assist in paying the incremental purchase price of AFVs or alternative fuels, and provides a funding source for installation of alternative fuel infrastructure. Surplus EPA Act credits can be sold to other covered fleets, and the funds from those sales go into the revolving fund. The fund is administered by the State Energy Office, under regulations that will be adopted by the State Secretary of Administration.
	Section 19.5, 2005 State Budget Provision	2005	Requires state fleets to achieve a 20% reduction or displacement of current petroleum use by 2010 through the use of alternative fuels and hybrid vehicles. All state agencies, universities and community colleges that operate a fleet of more than 10 state owned motor vehicles are required to comply with the new requirement and report annually by September 1 to the State Energy Office, Department of Administration.
Ohio	EO 2005-18T	2005	The Ohio Department of Transportation must use at least 1 million gallons of biodiesel and 30,000 gallons of ethanol per year, and purchase only new cars that are able to run on both unleaded fuel and ethanol. This executive order is effective until Governor Taft's second term ends in January 2007.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Statutes Section 74-130.3	Revised 2003	School and government vehicles capable of operating on alternative fuel are required to use alternative fuel when a refueling station is within a five-mile radius and the cost is competitive.
South Carolina	EO 2001-35	2001	State agencies operating AFVs are required to use alternative fuels in those vehicles.
Washington	Revised Code of Washington 43.19.637 and 43.19.642	2003, 1991	At least 30% of all new vehicles purchased through a state contract must be clean-fuel vehicles; this percentage shall increase at the rate of 5% each year. In addition, all state agencies are encouraged to use B20 in diesel-powered vehicles. Effective June 1, 2006, for state agencies complying with the EPA ULSD mandate, at least B2 must be used as an additive to USLD for lubricity if possible.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Statutes 16.045	Revised 2005	All state employees are required to use HEVs or vehicles operating on gasohol or alternative fuel for all state-owned or state-leased motor vehicles when possible.

Sources: AFDC State & Federal Incentives & Laws website (www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/laws/incen_laws.html), Renewable Fuels Association (www.ethanolrfa.org)